PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a le

period received. SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by regis-

tered letter, rostal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS.-We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price. ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC .- Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in

CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one sipe of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 23, 1892.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

A SLENDID PAPER VERY CHEAP.

The American Farmer from Now until End of 1892 for 25 Cents.

T'e American Farmer is the oldest agricultural paper in America, having been published in Baltimore since 1819.

Last Winter it passed into the hands of a new management, who have greatly enlarged and improved it. It is now a superb journal of 32 large pages, with a handsome cover and finely illustrated. It is issued on the tional Republican" party, and Jackson of 1st and 15 h of each month, and gives a the newly-formed "Democratic" party. larger amount of better reading matter for the money than any other agricultural paper in the country. All the leading agricultural writers contr.bate to it, and great amounts of money are constantly being expended to farming matters.

The American Farmer is thoroughly nonpartisan in politics, but is a strong advocate of protection upon every farm product which farmers will supply every pound of wool and mutton that our people require. It devotes considerable space every issue to information in regard to sheep-raising and the discussion of matters of interest to flockowners. Besides this it has departments for Henry Clay, the Whig candidate. devoted to Dairying, Poultry, Bee-keeping, Horses, Swine, Grain-growing, Stock and all branches of farming.

One of its peculiarly valuable features is that it publishes in every issue the latestissued mans of the Weather Bureau, giving | field Scott, the Whig nominee. the temperature and rainfall all over the country for the previous two weeks. This information is of the utmost importance to every farmer in judging the probable course of the market. It is precisely the information that the grain speculators have been securing at great expense, in order to shape their operations. By means of these maps | C. Breckinridge, the Pro-Slavery Democrat, the readers of The American Farmer are given just as reliable information as to the condition of the crops everywhere as the ter Sovereignty" Democrat. speculators and operators have, and thus are placed in exactly as good position to judge the course of the market.

In order to give all the farmers of the country an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the many merits of The American Farmer, the management has decided to make the extraordinary offer to B. Gratz Brown, two for Chas. J. Jenkins send the journal for the remainder of 1892 and one for David Davis. to anyone sending them 25 cents. This is a great opportunity to get a vast amount of unusually good reading matter for an insignificant sum.

Address all communications to THE AMERICAN FARMER.

1729 NEW YORK AVENUE. Washington, D. C. Sample copies free. Send for one.

IF YOU ARE COMING. If you think of coming to the National Encampment, send THE NATIONAL TRIL UNE a postal card, with your name, address. regiment, brigade, and corps.

THE Committee on Badges for the forthcoming National Encampment have adopted a beautiful design for the sonvenir badge for the members of the Encampment. The pin-bar is of fire-bronze, with a medallion bust of Washington, and the inscription "Washington, September, 1892." From this depends a buff ribbon, in which is worked in colors the monogram "G.A.R." This, in turn, carries a bronze medal inscribed around the border "Member Twenty-Sixth National Encampment." In the center is a silver medal with a fine picture of the Capitol. On the reverse is a view of the Grand Review of 1865, and around it the words. "Presented by the Citizens of Washington."

THE storm-center will now move a few degrees eastward to the head of Lake Michigan, and the reverberations of the World's Fair will be drowned by the din of the clash of the Cleveland and Hill factions.

THIRD-TIME CANDIDATES. The opponents of Mr. Cleveland assert

broadly that:

whether elected or defeated as such candidate, has ever been nominated for the third time by any It speaks poorly for their acquaintance with the history of the country that they should make such an assertion. In this connetion a brief statement of the candidacies of the various men who have held the exalted office of President may be interesting. As is well known, Washington was a can-

didate twice, had no competitors, and refused a third term. There were two candidates for the honor of being his successor-John Adams, who received 71 votes, and Thomas Jefferson who received 69. Adams was declared elected President, and Jefferson Vice-President. At the next election Adams was candidate, but the Federal vote was divided, he receiving 65 votes, and Pinckney, the other Federal candidate, receiving 64. Jefferson was also a candidate, but the Republican party was also divided between him and Aaron Burr, and they received 73 votes each There was no election by the Electoral College, and it went to the House of Represent atives to decide whether Burr or Jefferson should be President. After a bitter struggle

James Madison was twice a candidate and elected both times. So was James

of some weeks Jefferson was chosen Presi-

dent and Burr Vice-President, In 1804

Jefferson was re-elected, receiving 162 votes

to 14 for C. C. Pinckney, the Federal candi-

John Quincy Adams was a candidate o the Federals in 1820 against James Mouroe and received one vote to 231 for Monroe He was a candidate again in 1824 on the "Coalition" ticket against Andrew Jackson, W. H. Crawford and Henry Clay, who ran on Republican tickets. Adams received 84 votes to 99 for Jackson, 41 for Crawford and 37 for Clay. There was no choice; the elecsentatives. Adams received the vote of 13 States, Jackson of seven, and Crawford of four. Adams was declared elected. Adams was a candidate again in 1828 of the "Na-Adams received 83 votes to 178 for Jackson.

Jackson was a candidate for the third time in 1832, and received 219 votes to 49 for Henry Clay, who ran on the National Republican ticket, and 11 for John Floyd secure the best available information on all and seven for William Wirt, who ran on the "Anti-Mason" ticket.

Martin Van Buren was a candidate in 1836 of the Democrats, and received 170 votes to 73 for Wm. H. Harrison, 26 for comes into injurious competition with those | Hugh L. White, 14 for Daniel Webster and of foreign countries. It is particularly 11 for W. P. Mangum, who ran on the Whigh earnest in its support of the tariff on wool tickets. Van Buren was a candidate again and the development of the sheep-raising in 1840, and received 60 votes to 234 for W. industry of this country until our own H. Harrison, the Whig candidate. Van Buren was again a candidate in 1848 on the Free-Soil ticket, and received 291,263 popular votes, but carried no State.

> In 1844 Jas. K. Polk was the Democratic candidate, and received 170 votes to 105

> In 1848 Zachary Taylor was the Whigh candidate, and received 163 votes to 127 for Lewis Cass, the Democratic.

In 1852 Franklin Pierce, the Democratic candidate, received 254 votes to 42 for Win-

In 1856 James Buchanan, Democrat, re ceived 174 votes to 114 for John C. Fremont the candidate of the newly-organized Republican party, and eight for Millard Fillmore. the "American" candidate.

In 1860 Abraham Lincoln, the Republican nominee, received 180 votes to 72 for John 39 for John Bell, the "Constitutional Union." and 12 for Stephen A. Douglas, the "Squat-

In 1864 Lincoln was again a candidate, and received 212 votes to 21 for George B. McClellan.

In 1868 U. S. Grant received 214 votes to 80 for Horatio Seymour. In 1872 Grant was again a candidate, and received 286 votes to 42 for Thomas A. Hendricks, 18 for

In 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes received 183 votes to 184 for Samuel J. Tilden.

In 1880 James A. Garfield received 21 votes to 155 for W. S. Hancock. In 1884 Grover Cleveland received 21

votes to 182 for James G. Blaine. In 1888 Benjamin Harrison received 23 votes to 168 for Grover Cleveland.

From this it will be seen that Washing ton, Adams, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland were each candidates twice. Jefferson, John O Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, and Clay were three times candidates.

THE influence that next to business reasons is likely to push Canada into our arms is her enormous debt, which is \$237,500. 000, or nearly \$50 per head of population. The interest on this amounts to nearly \$2 per head per annum. In addition there are great provincial debts - Quebec owing \$24,000,000 alone, or more than all the Nev England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania put together.

WE use more tin-plate than any country in the world, and we have been buying much more from England than any other. During the 20 years preceding the passage of the McKinley bill we paid England the | tional Treasury to aid the National Encampenormous sum of \$307,341,404 for terne and tin-plate. We have every requisite in this country for the successful manufacture of this product, and we are making it. Within five years we need not import a pound of tin-plate. the taxpayers of the District of Columbia

SONS OF VETERANS AT THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

A great meeting of the Sons of Veterans during the National Encampment is being It cannot be found in the political history of the United States that any Presidential candidate, talked of. The care of the Order has been made part of the work of the Committee on Reunions, and Maj. E. R. Campbellformerly of the 11th Vt., a prominent Son, and a Major in the National Guard of the District of Columbia-has been placed at the head of a subcommittee of Sons of Veterans of Washington to take care of the visiting members of the Order. Various plans are being considered as to these. A handsome piece of greensward lying south of the State Department has been assigned for a camp, and on this it is contemplated erecting tents for the Commander-in-Chief and the various Divisions which may be present in force. It is proposed that there shall be a grand parade of the Sons of Veterans on Pennsylvania avenue on Monday previous to the opening of the National Encampment. Then, again, the work of caring for the 100,000 or more veterans who will be constantly gathered on the White Lot during the progress of the Reunions. will be a most arduous one, and it is proposed that much of this be done by the Sons of Veterans, who can render very necessary and most acceptable duty as Aids, guards, escorts, Orderlies, etc. Several thousand uniformed Sons will be needed for this duty and they can perform it more appropriately than anyone else can. In addition to its being very necessary work, it will be a desirable duty, since much the greater part of the interest of the National Encampment will center around the White Lot or Reunion Place; all the surviving Generals and other noted characters of the great struggle will be present to meet their old commands and associates. Consequently, duty on the grounds will be most desirable, as keeping those performing it where they can see everything and everybody of importance. It is hoped that every uniformed Son of a Veteran in the country will be present, and help make the work of the Committee on Reunions a splendid success.

THE White Lot in Washington, the fine mall on the south front of the White House, and which is officially known as "The President's Parade," is the place chosen for holding all the Reunions during the National Encampment. The fact that this will in all probability be the only great gathering of the volunteer soldiers and sailors ever held in the National Capital, and that they will come from every section of the country, and be the last time that tens of thousands of them will ever see each other or the city for which they fought, will all combine to give the great Reunion a peculiar historic interest and sacredness. It is proposed to appropriately distinguish this by solemnly dedicating the White Lot, before the Encampment begins, as the "Great Reunion Place of the Soldiers and Sailors of the War of the Rebellion." The National Encampment will begin on Tuesday, Sept. 20. The present plan is that on Monday, the 19th, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his staff and the Chaplain-in-Chief, will appear on the grounds, which in the meanwhile have been prepared by the erection of tents, etc., for the holding of Reunions. After a few explanatory remarks the Commander-in-Chief will direct the Chaplain-in-Chief to proceed to dedicate the grounds. This the latter will do with appropriate religious ceremonies. He will be assisted by such Department Chaplains as are present, and all will be invited. Also, there will be a general invitation to all of the old Chaplains of war times to be present and assist, and to the President of the United States and his Cabinet. At the conclusion of the ceremonies a garrison flag will be raised on a tall flagpole in the center of the grounds, and be saluted by a battery of artillery.

ALEXANDER MONROE DOCKERY, of the Third District of Missouri, has by an unfortunate concatenation of circumstances, gotten into a position where he can make his infiate dislike of the veterans effective. As a member of the House Committee on Appropriations he has been made one of the House conferces on the bill to appropriate \$100,000 to aid the citizens of Washington in entertaining the National Encampment. He opposes the appropriation, tooth and nail. Of course, he has a variety of reasons-all good and sufficient according to his way of thinking-for his course, but his main reason is inveterate repugnance to doing anything for the benefit of the men who committed the crowning offense of defeating his friends and acquaintances upon the field of battle. Mr. Dockery has the bitter feeling against veterans of men who staid at home during the war, and did not take up arms on either side. The ex-soldiers would get much better treatment from a man who actually fought them in the field than they can hope for from one who, like Dockery, lived in the region of active hostilities during the entire struggle, and yet took no part in the fighting. He was born in Daviess County, Mo. in 1845, and was therefore of military age during the war, but he calmly pursued his medical studies while the conflict was surging around him, and graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1865, just as other young men of his age were graduating from the battlefield. In the 27 years since they he has held office nearly all the time, and has been nine years in Congress. He not only opposes taking any money out of the Nament, but even refuses to allow the people of the District of Columbia to use their own money for the purpose. In other words, he opposes the proposition to appropriate the entire amount from the money collected from

WE "LIVE BETTER" IN AMERICA. Now we have science come to demonstrate how much better and more expensively the American common people live than their European brethren. Scientists have agreed upon a unit of food value, which they term a caloric." They say that the smallest rations of the American workingman have an average of 3,500 calories of energy per man per day, while the average of European dietaries is from 1,700 to 1,900 per day; thus showing that the nutritive value of the American food is about twice that of the European. Prof. Atwater says in regard to

The dietary statistics taken with the collateral facts lead to the inference that ordinary people have with us what only the exceptionally well fed have on the other side of the Atlantic-the food they need to make the most of themselves and their work. Indeed, it is not safe to say that so far as the facts at hand go they imply very distinctly that to the American workingman is vouchsafed the priceless gift which is denied to most people of the world, namely, the physical conditions, including especially the liberal nourishment which are essential to a large production, high wages, and the highest physical existence; and that as a corollary he has a like opportunity for intellectual and moral development and progress.

What science has elaborately arrived at by its exact methods has been well known to everyone who has made any observations

at all upon the subject. FRENCH thinking men are startled by the report of the Chief of Statistics that there are annually more deaths than births in the country. In 1890 there were 876,505 deaths, and 838,059 births; or 38,540 more people died than were born. This, too, was in a healthy year, in which there was neither pestilence, famine nor war to ravage the land. The main trouble lies in the French aversion to large families. The rule is not more than one or two children, and the average is 150 children to every 100 French families, while the average in the other countries of western Europe is about 300 children to every 100 families. Unless the French people can be got into a different way of thinking the downfall of the country is not far off.

THERE has been much talk of the President inviting Gen. Felix Agnus, of Baltimore, to a place in the Cabinet. A better selection could not be made. The General was a young Frenchman at the outbreak of the war, who was full of admiration for our free Government, and he at once decided to do what he could to sustain it. He came to this country, and in May, 1861, enlisted in the 5th N. Y .- the famous Duryea Zouaves-in which he was soon promoted to a Sergeant. A few months later he was given a commission as Second Lieutenant, and in July, 1862, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He left the regiment to accept a Captaincy in the 185th N.Y. He distinguished himself in this, and came back at the close of the war in command of the regiment. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry at Gaines's Mills, Colonel for gallantry at Port Hudson, and Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service during the war. After the war he entered the office of the Baltimore American, and has been owner and manager of that paper for many years. It is the leading Republican paper south of Mason and Dixon's Line, and a paper of great circulation and influence. His anpointment would be very gratifying to the Maryland Republicans, whose battles he has led so long and so skilfully.

SEVERE examples should be made of the increasing class of brutal husbands who, after they have abused their own wives into leaving them, culminate their villainous careers by murdering the poor women whose lives they have made wretched. There needs to be a radical change of public sentiment in regard to these scoundrels. They now receive entirely too much sympathy and palliation. A man who shoots, stabs, or otherwise maltreats a woman is a villain for whom there can be no shadow of excuse. Hanging is entirely too good for him, and burning at the stake is nearer his deserts. In too many instances these villains are the recipients of mawkish sympathy, and women themselves are ready to say "his wife was partly to blame." This can never be an excuse. There are undoubtedly bad wives, but the number is vastly fewer than that of bad husbands. Women, as a rule, are much truer to the family relations than men are. But bad as a woman may be, there can be no justification of the use of violence against her by her husband. The world is wide-very wide-he is not compelled to live with her and suffer from her misdeeds

He can go his way, and leave her to go hers. "BUCK" KILGORE, late Adjutant-General of Ector's rebel brigade, and now Representative from Texas, is one of those "misguided Southern brethren" who never can forgive the men who guided them right with the persuasive eloquence of a Springfield musket. He is a terror to all who have private pension bills, and rarely fails to stop the passage of such by an objection. Last week he objected to and prevented the consideration of a bill allowing the G.A.R. men employed under the Government in Washington seven days' leave of absence during the National Encampment. This was a very petty exhibition of spitefulness. There are comparatively few G.A.R. men in the District of Columbia, and every one of them will be needed to take care of the great throng in the city during the Encampment. There will be little business done in the Departments while the crowd is here, and to refuse the comrades leave of absence is wanton spitefulness.

This doesn't seem to be a good year for bosses. Andueza Palacio, who aspired to be the high and mighty boss of Venezuela, has had to yield to the popular will, and step down and out of the Presidency, an office he has been holding by force of arms for some ing snakes.

months since his term expired. This is bad news for England, whose servile tool he was, and good news for the United States, to whom he was inimical. He connived at the surrender of the Venezuela gold fields to England, and contemplated giving up the mouths of the Orinoco. The English aided his schemes to obtain unlimited power, and at their bidding he opposed reciprocity with this country. His fall will bring this country and Venezuela into closer relations.

THE decision of the coming Presidential campaign rests on perilously small margins, the arrangement of which will give the managers on both sides many sleepless nights. Take for example the pluralities in the following States in 1884 and 1888, which were Democratic in every instance, except New York and Indiana, in 1888, which went Republican, and secured Gen.

| Harrison's election. | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| States | Plurality. | | |
| | 1884. | 1888. | |
| Connecticut | 1,415 | 336 | |
| Delaware | 4,913 | | la |
| Indiana | | R. 2,358 | ь |
| Kentucky | 34,839 | 28,666 | 87 |
| Maryland | 11,118 | 6,182 | 111/250 |
| Missouri | 30,905 | 25,701 | ti |
| New York | 1,047 | R. 14,373 | |
| North Carolina | 17,884 | 13,118 | |
| Virginia | 6,003 | 1,539 | m |
| West Virginia | 4,221 | 552 | 34 |
| | | 10.00 | |

It is a queer, but nevertheless undeniable fact, that nearly all the "trusts," "combines," etc., are on articles that are not



Old Man Chump-The editor of this here Western paper that Josiah sent us is a blasted

Mrs. Chump-What do you mean, Eben? Old Man Chump-Why, listen to this item (reads): "We call the attention of our readers to the interesting map of Oklahoma which appears in our patent insides." What do you think of that, har?

Mrs. Chump-Why, it's shameful-it's immoral, Eben! 'Tain't possible, anyhow; is it? Old Man Chump-Course it hain't! Whoever heard tell of a disease that draws mans on a man's insides? An', besides, if the man was there, how in the name of goodness could any-Mrs. Chump-Mebby he's a transparent liar.

They could see it then, couldn't they? Old Man Chump-Mebby! But, if so, he

ought to be in a sideshow instead of runnin' a



"How cool poor Smithereens was before the dynamite exploded!" "And he was collected afterward."

JOASH'S MISTAKE. Joash Grayneck (in drugstore)-I want-er. er-lemme see! Gimme me-er, er-Waggish Druggist-Some Vox Populi, per-

Joash-Naw! I don't want none of your emetics. Gimme-er, er-Oh, there it is now ! Hyd. Ox. Rub. That's the very thing! Gimme a quarter's worth to rub on my ox's hide-the nigh ox. I mean.

Druggist (grinning)-What is the matter Joash-He 'pears to be afflicted with dan-

Druggist (with a wild shrick of laughter)-That's dand-ruff on him: isn't it?

HER YEARN. Miss Daisy Sweet-If-

Young Hanks-If what? Miss Daisy-If you had plenty of money and ning fame in your profession and were highly reappointed in 1884 and 1883. connected, and would promise to take me to Europe next year, and always let me have my own way, and never cared to smoke or stay out ate at night, and did not belong to any lodge, and would keep a stylish team and plenty of servants, and truly loved me and really wanted mama to live with us, and-why, what is the matter. Theobald?

Hanks-I-I-(falls dead).

AN ARKANSAW PROPOSAL. Jim-Tom Sunklands (bashfully-Lul-lul-Liddy, uh-uh-Miss Liddy Watts-Uh-hnh?

Liddy-Law, now! Giggle-iggle-iggle! Jim-Tom-Yas, I did! You got a trunk? Liddy-Nope. Giggle-iggle! Jim-Tom-Lul-lul-Liddy, how would you like to pup-pup-put your clothes in mum-my trunk forever?

Jim-Tom-I bought me a tut-trunk yester-

They marry. ZOOLOGICAL.

Friend (to animal dealer)-How's business. Fourclaw?

Dealer-Pretty fair. Sold two big bills of pelicans last week and a crocodile that tipped the scales at 400 pounds. A lawyer took two badgers this morning, and I have an order for 30 little monkeys at wholesale. Friend-Those bob-tailed apes seem to hang

on pretty well. Dealer-Yes; I'll have to retail them to get

rid of them. Friend-Ha! What is the cause of that rumous in the rear room? Dealer-That's my silent partner. He has

been on a bender for a week, and is now mak-

OVERPOWERING.

Groom (on the cars)-Oo's ittle pet are oo? Bride (snuggling closer)-Oor's, hubby. Passengers (breathing hard)-Ar-r-r-r-r! Groom-Does oo 'ove me dess as muts

Bride-Ess, I'ove you lots and lots, and-Oh

mercy! What is that horrid odor? Herr Vogleschnitzle (formerly of Rotterdam) -Oxcoose me, bote it vas dis hoonk oaf Limburger sheeze dot I vas revive meinsellof mit. I vas yoost about fainted away airetty.

A MEAN JOKE.

Grinsmith (rushing into young physician's office)-Doctor, are you prepared to go at once to the assistance of a man who has swallowed a pint of embalming fluid by mistake for Port

Dr. Young (grabbing his medicine case)-Yes, sir! Where is the patient?

Grinsmith (backing out)-Then please hold yourself in readiness, for if any of my friends are big enough fools to drink embalming fluid for Port wine, I'll come for you the first thing.

PERSONAL.

One of the legacies enumerated in the will of the lock of Confederate bonds of the face value of 7,500, which he had received for his services in he Confederate Navy.

The household of ex-President Hayes at Frenont, O., is presided over by his only daughter, dies Fannie Hayes. The two younger sons of Gen. Hayes also live at home.

Gen. E. Burd Grubb is soon to return from his mission to Spain, and when he reaches his Summer residence at Edgewater Park he will be accorded a martial reception worthy of his military greatness. A military contractor has the decorations in charge, and the display of flags and furbelows and the trappings of war will be such as to

bring joy to the heart of any son of Mars. The clay model for Mr. Elifott's equestrian statue of McClellan, which is to be unvailed in Philadelphia next September, is virtually completed, and it will soon be exposed for the inspection of a committee. Then, if it passes muster, it will be sent to New York to be cast in brouze. The figure represents McClellan as mounted on a magnificent stallion, with the famous "McClellan tree" for a saddle. In his left hand he grasps a single bridlerain, while his right rests on his thigh. The model is plain, but imposing.

The retirement of Ges. David S. Stanley has occasioned great regret in Texas, particularly in San Antonio, where he was very much beloved. No Commander of the Department of Texas was ever more popular, and it is likely that after taking a brief vacation Gen, Stanley will return to San Antonio to pitch his tent there for good. Col. Milton Stewart, of Wiehlta, Kan., who is

mentioned as a probable successor of the late exgressman Anderson as Consul General at Cairo. was a Captain in the late war at 19, and at 21 the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th W. Va. He knows Egypt well, and has written a book about it.

A Kansas City paper has this to say about the Hon. John A. Andersoh's funeral a short time ago. Mr. Anderson was the Chaplain of the 2d Cal .: "The funeral of John A. Auderson recently was full of significance, teaching not only the lesson of mortality, but of life. He was buried from the church at Junction City which he built. Those who pronounced the eulogies over him were the Ray. Duncan Milner, his comrade as a soldier of the cross and of the Union, and President Fairchild, his successor as President of the Kansas Agricultural College, an institution which he recreated, and farewell words were spoken by one who was his classmate in college. So he was remembered as preacher, teacher, student, and friend. He was borne to the grave by a great company of the Masonic Order, of which he was a brother tried and true, and laid to rest in a beautiful cemetery which he had called into existence on what was before a bleak and wind-swept prairie hill, and at last Chief Trumpeter Hadley sounded "lights out," last good-by to a soldier who had served his country well in the deserts of Utal: and the swamps of the Chickahominy. Few such lives have been lived, few at the last more fittingly remembered." Cadet Cavanaugh, who took first honors at West Point this year, is a son of Surveyor-Gen. Cavan-

augh, of the State of Washington. A daughter of Director-Gen. Davis, of the World's Pair, has just taken the prize at Laselle Seminary for breadmaking.

Comrade John C. Husterson, 3d Pa. Cav., says that Peter Brennan, Co. B, 3d Pa. Cav., it is believed, was the first volunteer cavalryman killed In defense of the Union cause in Virginia. He was killed at Munson's Hill, Aug. 26, 1861. Had he instead survived the vicissitudes of war he would have been mustered out with his command Aug. 26, 1864. The ancient superstition existing among soldiers, particularly prevalent in our Regular Army service, to the effect that "it is unlucky to ride a horse whose rider has been killed in action," had an emphatic confirmation in this instance. Brennan had a poor horse, and he exchanged it for one belonging to the 5th U. S. Cav., a short time before the event which occurred at Munson's Hill. This horse's rider was killed in Texas some time before the 5th came to Virginia. It is customary, when the horse has lost its rider in battle to reduce him from his high position as a warrior's steed to a mere drudge or pack horse. But the veterans of the 5th wanted to be rid of this particular animal, and so the trade was speedily effected, with the result as stated. As a sequel to this story, it may be stated that this horse, as if fully realizing the disgrace which the two calamities had unwittingly brought him into, determined to sever his connection with the Union service; so one night when tied citizen, and his family a tender and devoted to the picket rope he deliberately broke loose from parent. it and galloped to the enemy's lines, which he successfully reached. Whether any Confederate cavalrymen afterward rode to their doom or not, or what kind of service he entered in the disloyal

fought its battles. Col. W. B. Remy, Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy, who was retired with the rank of Colonel of the Marine Corps a short time ago, had been in that organization over 30 years. He served on several stations during and immediately after the civil war, and in 1870 he was made Judge-Advocate-General of the Marine Corps, serving as such for three years. He was then graduated from the Columbian University Law School, having improved his residence in Washington to take a the Federal lines. The loss of his brigade was Columbian University Law School, having imcourse therein, and he was admitted to the bar. a perfect disposition, and your eyes were only He was commissioned Judge-Advocate-General of brown and your hair curly, and you were win- the Navy with the rank of Colonel in 1880, being According to the latest pen portrait of Col. Robert

camp, is one of the many questions of the war that

will probably never be revealed to the men who

G. Ingersoll, "Pope Bob" is getting to be an old man and he shows it. His hair is perfectly white, and his round, smooth-shaven face is beginning to fill with wrinkles that alter the appearance that won for him the title of "Baby-Faced Bob." His shoulders show a tendency to stoop, and his spectacles are on his face more constantly than they were a few years ago. He is still, however, as quick on his feet as a boy of 16. Ingersoil loves youth and not old age. There was nothing in his dress that could in any way suggest the old man. He wears a derby hat, blue sack coat, gray trousers and patent-leather shoes. His big scarf-pin, however, was evidently fashioned from a lady's breastpin of the style of 40 years ago. The home of Mrs. Buffalo Bill is Scout's Rest

a long, low building, four miles from North Platte, Neb., surrounded by magnificent stables and pasturage. Mrs. Cody is described as an amiable, housekeeping woman, greatly liked by her Western neighbors. A local paper makes the following attack on

Gen. Oliver O. Howard, who commanded the Army of the Tennessee from shortly after McPherson's death until after the grand review at Washington; "A short article, headed 'Boys in the Civil War." and signed O. O. Howard, is going the newspaper rounds. Its first two sentences are as follows: There were many boys who entered the army as young as 14, 15, and 16 years of age, as did the present Secretary of War, Hon, Stephen B. Elleins. think he had a commission at 16.' There is a decided difference between what Gen. Howard thinks on this subject and the facts in the case. Secretary Elkins was born in 1841, and, according to his biography in the 'Cyclopedia of American Blography,' he served as Captain in a Missouri regiment during a part of 1863 and '63. He was therefore 21 years of age instead of 16 when 'he had a consmission. As this is a master of public record, easily attainable, there does not appear to be any excuse for Gen. Howard's error. But, then, the error was in favor of 'the present Secretary of Wax' Gen. Howard's accuracy as a historian seates to be on a par with his brilliancy as a soldier battles of the war, and since the war has and safety as a banker." and safety as a banker."

MUSTERED OUT.

Maxon. - Near Huron, S. D., May 18, Wm. Maxon, aged 47. Comrade Maxon was born in Champaign County, O. He enlisted in Co. D. 28th Iowa, Aug. 4, 1862, and was discharged July 31, 1865. Comrade Maxon was a gallant and faithful soldier. He was never known to shirk his duty and was one of our most respected citizens; a kind father and husband. He was buried by Kilpatrick Post, 4, of

which he was a member.

McChunahay.—At Bayle, S. D., recently, of chronic diarrhea contracted in the service, A. J. McChunahay, wagoner, Co. E. 175th Ohio. He en-listed Sept. 4, 1864, and was discharged June 5, 1865. He was mustered in Kilpatrick Post Sept. 25, 1885. He was a good soldier and loyal comrade.

ACKERMAN. Near Huron, S. D., recently, of heart

failure, Greenleaf Ackerman, aged 37. Comrado Ackerman served his country as follows: He enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, as private in the 23d Wis., and was discharged June 21, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service. He was a faithful and loyal soldier. As a good husband, father, comrade and citizen his name will ever be cherished by those who knew him. His funeral services were conducted by Kilpatrick Post. He leaves a widow. Eownish.—At Kallspell, Mont., April 30, of consumption, John D. Bowdish, aged 48. Comrade Bowdish was born in New York, and enlisted in Eastery D, 4th N. Y. H. A., as private. He joined Gen. Lyon Post, 25, March 5, 1892; was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, and was buried by the Post May I. Comrade Bowdish has been ailing for a long time, and leaves a family in straitened circumstances. He was examined by United States Examining Surgeon some time ago for original pension, and had not heard from it up to the time of his death. His family need the money very

LAFFERTY.-At Mutual, O., May 12, of compiles tion of diseases, John Lafferty, Co. H. 45th Ohio, aged 56. Comrade Lafferty's health had been bad ate Commodoro Hunter, of New Orleans, was a for the last five years so had, in fact, that he was unable to do any work. He served two years and 10 months with his regiment. He leaves un invalid wife and two children.

RYSETT.-At Lishoo, Iowa, May 15, of progress. ive caralysis, William B. Rynett, Co. G, 39th Iowa, agen 48. He enifeted Aug. 22, 1862, at Dodgeville, Iowa, and was discharged July 20, 1865, at Louis GREENWOOD. - At Hurricans, Wis., Jan. 27, Isano Greenwood, Co. H. 25th Wis., aged 71. He served

through the entire war. His warship is over-His arms are laid by;

His spirit now mansions on high. MURBAY.-At Tallapoosa, Ga., recently, James C. Murray, 98th Ohio, aged 45. Comrade Murray was born in Canada, but his boyhood days were spent in Ohio. He served three years; was in the battle of Mission Ridge, at Lockout Mountain, and was discharged at Nashville, Teau., May 15, 1865. He was one of the youngest soldiers, buing but 15 years of age when he enlisted, and Is when discharged. He traveled extensively, and was an active worker in the Grand Army. He organized a Post at Jamesport, Mo., and was also setive in organizing James B. Steadman Post. He was an Odd Fellow, a member of the Knights of Pythins and Knights of Honor. Steadman Post passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, In Ills inscrutable providence it hath pleased Almighty God to take from our ranks Comrade James C. Murray: Therefore, be it Resolved by James B. Steadman Post, 13, of which our departed comrade has been an honored member, That in his demise the Post sustains an irreparable oss; that the sympathics and good offices of this Post be extended to the widow and daughter of our ate comrade in their bereavement; that the Post room be draped with the usual badge of mourning for the next 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow and the same be

Davis.-At North Lawrence, O., May 4, Abraham Davis, Co. I, 19th Ohio, aged 64. Comrade Davis was instantly killed, being struck by a freight train; there being a double track, and a passenger train coming in the opposite dire the mistake costing his life. He was a brave soldier, and for four long years-from the bloody battle of Shiloh, where he shed his first blood, till the last of the enemy laid down his arms-he stood by the colors and never flinched. He was a native of South Wales, coming to America ir his 28th year. A few years later he gave his services in defense of the Union. Deceased was a member of Canal Fulton Post, under whose auspices he was buried.

Cowens,-At Pinckneyville, Pl., April 20, of heart failure, Maj. James P. Cowens, Sist Ill., aged At a special meeting of Pinckneyville Post, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas Pinckneyville Post, 219, has sustained by the death of Maj. James P. Cowens, a loss that we as comrades deeply feel, and his family and mmediate friends a still greater loss: Therefore,

Resolved, That the call by death of Maj. Cowens from association with us as a Post fercibly reminds us that we too are on the march to the final camping-ground, and that the last roll-call will soon ave been answered by us all; Resolved, That in view of the frequent manifesta-

tions of man's mortality, of life's uncertainty, of death's surety, we recognize a Providential hand ruling the destinies of men; Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in this their deep affliction, which God in His providence has seen fit to visit upon them, and commend them for consolation to Hip; whose chastisements are meant in mercy; Resolved, That in the death of Maj. Cowens this Post has lost one of its zealous supporters, his wife devoted husband, his children a loving father,

and the community a worthy citizen; Resolved. That these resolutions be entered on the records of our Post, and for the next 30 days our charter be draped in mourning:

Resolved, That this testimonial of our sympathy
be presented to the family of our deceased comade, and copies of the same be sent to The NATIONAL TRIBUNE for publication.

Davis.-Near Maple Grove, lil., May 9, Thomas M. Davis, Captain, Co. D. 3d Ili. Cav., aged 75. He raised Co. D. and served two years. At Pea Ridge ils horse was shot from under him, but Comrade Davis escaped unhurt. Colby Post officiated at the

HYMES .- At Walnut Grove, near Johnstown, Pa., April 29, Franklin Hymes, Co. C, 52d Pa. He enlisted Sept. 26, 1864, and was discharged June 23, 865. He was a native of Blair County, Pa., was a highly-respected citizen and neighbor, and had the esteem of all Grand Army men, though not a member of the Order. He leaves a mother, a widow. and six children, three of whom are pensionable. METCALF.-At York, Neb., April 20, of lung disease, contracted while in the service, La Fayette Metcalf, Co. D. 35th Iowa. He calisted Aug. 6 1362, and was discharged Aug. 10, 1865. He leaves six small children. Though suffering from disatoo self-reliant to apply as long as he could support himself and family oy hard work. A few months ago, realizing that his time here was short and de-siring to provide for his children, he made an application and was examined by the Pension Board only the day before his death. Thus another of our comrades has been mustered into the Grand Army above. Robert Anderson Post, 32, offered he following resolutions: Resolved, First, that in the death of Comrade

our community an upright, useful, and patriotic Second. That we, his surviving comrades, will ever cherish his memory until we too obey the anymous of our Supreme Commander. Third. That we extend our sympathy to his

orphaned children, and will ever regard them as wards of our Post. Fourth. That this oblivary and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Post and a copy furnished to each of our local papers, THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUSE, and the family of our deceased

BUCKLAND .- At Fremont, O., May 27, of apo-

plexy, halph P. Buckland, Colonel, 72d Ohio, aged 30. He recruited the 72d, and went into the field

as its Colonel. At Shiloh he was the only commander in Sharman's Corps who kept his brigade in complete organization and intact during the whole engagement of two days; and on the after-noon of the second day marched his brigade into the encomposent which they had left in the morngreat. Nov. 29, 1862, he was promoted to Briga-diar General for his bravery at Shiloh. At Vicksburg, and in all the battles in which he was engaged, he rendered intrepid, valorous service. Jun. 26, 1864, Gen. Sherman placed Gen. Buckland in command of the District of Memphis, where his viministrative abilities were exemplified and his ategrity of character clearly manifested. An ineident of Gen. Buckland's courage, decision and prompiness to act was demonstrated at the time the rabel Gen. Forrest made his sariy morning dash into Memphis. Many and valuable Govern-ment stores were in danger. It took Gea, Buckland but a moment to decide that the rebals must he driven from the city. He rallied around him about 150 aren, ordered the rapid firing of the alarm gun, and instantly attacked the rebels. In 20 ninutes Forrest was on the run and in an hour was driven out of Memphis. A battle followed in the outskirts of the city, and Forrest's forces were deleated and turned in full retreat. While serving in the army in the Fall of 1864 he was elected to Congress. He remained in command of the District of Mamphis for the balance of the year, and endered his resignation at Washington to the Secretary of War on Jan. 6, 1868, and was duly mustered out of the service. Aug. 3, 1366, he was con-missioned Brevet Major-General. United States Volunteers, to rank from March 13, 1865, for meritorious service in the army. He was a charter member of Eugene Rawson Post, and was the first Commander of the Post. He was a companion of the Loyal Legion; a member of S. J. Snyder Com-mand, U. V. U; belonged to the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and other army societies. He was the Life President of the Society of the 72d Ohlo; was President of the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Society, and was for nearly 45 years a member of Crogban Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Silvey - At Warehouse Point, Coan, April 15, Isnac W. Silvey, aged 58. Comrade Silvey was an honored citizen of Scott County, Kan, and for several years County Commissioner, holding that office at the time of his death. He had gone East with a car-load of horses and his death was caused injuries received on the trip. He served in three different regiments during the war, his first enlist-ment being in April, 1861, and the date of his final discharge February, 1861, and the date of his final discharge February, 1861, with the rank of Sergeant. Loyal to his country in the hour of her greatest fixed, and loyal to his comrades in lates years, the record ha has left behind him is one of which his comrades can speak with pride. He was buried by Winfield Scott Post, of which he was a member. Resolutions of respect for his memory and sympathy for his family were adopted by the Post, and also by the Board of County Office

cers. He leaves a widow and one son.

KEITH.—At New York City, June 1, Walter D.

Keith, aged 53. He enlisted in the 23d Mass, at the
beginning of the war, and at its close be had resched the rank of Captain in the 26th compa of Mass. Vols. He was in many of the imp